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liberal world control of the essential problems that occasion ill-will, distrust, and war" (p. 70).

This little volume should be read by all those who still adhere to the old mercantilist theory and the policy of national isolation.

R. D. MCKENZIE

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A League of Nations. Compiled by EDITH M. PHELPS. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1919. \$1.50.

The League of Nations. By HORACE MEYER KALLEN. Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1919. \$1.50.

These are two timely books on a subject of vital current interest. The first is a collection of selected articles issued in "The Handbook Series." The first edition was published in December, 1918. This third edition has added material, including the text of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, and President Wilson's speech accompanying the reading of the constitution. The volume contains a very helpful bibliography. The selections are classified under these headings: "The Historical Background"; "Organized Effort to Promote a League of Nations"; "A League of Nations Endorsed"; "Discussion." A further classification of the selections in the last group would have added greatly to the value of the book—something to indicate the attitude and point of the discussions.

Dr. Kallen's book was written shortly before the armistice. For a year or more "a body of men of affairs, university men and journalists, mostly editors, have given themselves to the collective consideration of the economic and political relations between states and peoples in so far as these have been factors in causing, and must be dealt with in ending, this civil war." A committee, consisting of Mr. Ralph S. Rounds, of the New York bar, and Dr. Kallen, "were designated to organize and conduct an investigation, of which the result is the present monograph." Starting with the vigorous assertion, "The League of Nations is inevitable," the author proceeds with a discussion of the organization of the League, every important phase of international relationship receiving recognition in the proposed organization:

1. The International Council is the supreme organ of the League
2. The International Commissions on
 - a) Armaments
 - b) Industrial commerce, with subcommissions on (1) Raw materials; (2) Food; (3) Waterways; (4) Highways; (5) Airways; (6) Communications: (a) post, (b) cables, (c) telephones, (d) wireless; (7) Shipping

- c) Central Africa
 - d) International finance, with two subcommissions on (1) International stabilization of credit; (2) Political loans and investments
 - e) Education
 - f) Undeveloped countries
 - g) International hygiene
 - h) Labor
3. The Ministry of the International Council, composed of the presiding officer of the International Council, together with the presiding officers of the International Commissions and Subcommissions and of the International Court
 4. The International Court of twenty-five judges

Provision is made for the compensation of officers, for defining relations between officers and constituent states, for enforcement of decrees, for revenues, publicity, amendments, etc.

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The Child's Unconscious Mind. By WILFRID LAY, PH.D. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1919. Pp. 325. \$2.00.

This book, written for parents and teachers, is built upon the hypothesis of psychoanalysis "that the unconscious portion of each human mind, child or adult, is an activity which plays an extremely important, if not an exclusively controlling, rôle in the life of every individual." The author finds in the Freudian interpretations of the unconscious the explanation of the difficulties and failures of present educational practice and in the light of these psychoanalytic principles he constructs an educational program which utilizes the unconscious equipment of the mind and thus avoids the brutal repressions and labored performances of the average classroom. The teacher's unconscious cravings which so often hamper his success by antagonizing the child's inborn appetite for achievement is revealed as one of the chief problems of successful instruction. The author's attack upon the unreality of present education, its question-game atmosphere, is the most valuable part of the book; his prophecy regarding the future state-controlled family, from which the children will be removed between the ages of five and ten years to start on a series of migrations from home to home, will surely weaken the impression of the book upon the average parent and teacher.

His plea for the guidance of the neurotic child because of his future value for social progress as an originator of new ideas calls attention to a grievous fault in our present highly standardized school.